

REMARKS

Claims 1-46 are pending in this application, with claims 8 and 17-46 presently withdrawn from consideration. By this Amendment, claims 1-4, 13, 14, 17-20, 28, 29, 31-33 and 43-45 are amended. Claims 1-4, 13 and 14 are amended to overcome the claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, and to distinguish over the reference cited in the Office Action. Withdrawn claims 17-20, 28, 29, 31-33 and 43-45 are amended to maintain consistency with independent claims 1-4, 13 and 14.

No new matter is added to the application by this Amendment. Support for the language added to claims 1-4, 13 and 14 can be found in claims 17 and 31 as originally filed.

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested.

I. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 1-7 and 9-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

More specifically, the Patent Office asserts:

Claims 1-4, 13 and 14 recite, "... decide which part of the display image information corresponding to the display image at an imaging point of time the imaged image information corresponds ..." It is unclear as to how the "image information corresponding to the display image" relates to an "imaging point of time, and the imaged image information".

Claims 1-4, 13 and 14 have been amended to clarify the relationship between the image information, imaging point of time and the imaged image information. Therefore, the rejection is moot with respect to these claims.

Thus, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

II. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-7 and 9-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,429,856 to Omura et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Patent Office acknowledges that Omura et al. does not specifically teach a "pointing coordinate specification device to accept the imaged image information from the pointing apparatus, decide which part of the display image information corresponding to the display image at an imaging point of time the imaged image information corresponds to." However, the Patent Office alleges that Omura et al. teaches, as shown in FIG. 7, a coordinate position inputting and detecting device and that a user points to a certain position (X, Y) on display (d) by pointing body A (see col. 15, lines 46-50 of Omura et al.).

First, contrary to the allegations of the Patent Office, Omura et al. fails to teach or suggest a pointing apparatus which includes an imaging device that images a range containing the position at which the pointing apparatus is to point on the display image at an imaging point of time, and outputs imaged image information corresponding to the range as required in amended claims 1-4. Omura et al. also fails to teach or suggest a pointing apparatus that images a range containing the position at which it is to point on the display image at an imaging point of time, by an imaging device included in the pointing apparatus, and outputs imaged image information corresponding to the range, onto the information processing apparatus as required in amended claims 13 and 14.

Second, the pointing body A that the Patent Office alleges is equivalent to the pointing apparatus recited in claims 1-4, 13 and 14 is merely a user's finger or a pen as set forth in col. 15, lines 49 and 50 of Omura et al. Nowhere does Omura et al. teach or suggest that the alleged pointing apparatus (user's finger or pen) has (1) an imaging device, (2) is capable of imaging a range containing the position at which the pointing apparatus is to point on the

display image or (3) is capable of outputting imaged image information corresponding to the range. Thus, the alleged pointing apparatus (user's finger or pen) of Omura et al. is not the same as, equivalent to or similar to the pointing apparatus as required in claims 1-4, 13 and 14.

Third, Omura et al. fails to teach or suggest an information display system (claims 1-4) and a pointer cursor display method (claims 13 and 14) that decides which part of the display image information corresponding to the display image that the imaged image information at the imaging point of time corresponds to as required in claims 1-4, 13 and 14. Omura et al. also fails to teach or suggest a pointing coordinate specification device that specifies coordinates of the position at which the pointing apparatus is to point, as pointing coordinates from a result of the decision as required in claims 1-4. Still further, Omura et al. fails to teach or suggest an information processing apparatus (claim 13) and a pointing apparatus (claim 14) that specifies the position at which the pointing apparatus is to point, as pointing coordinates from a result of the decision as required in claims 13 and 14, respectively.

Fourth, Omura et al. discloses that an xy-computing element computes coordinates (x, y) of the position pointed thereto by the pointing body A according to the dark points of the light receiving elements detected by the peak detectors (see col. 15, line 67 to col. 16, line 4 of Omura et al.). Applicant submits that the determining coordinates of the position pointed to by the pointing body A based on the dark points detected by the peak detectors as taught by Omura et al. does not teach or suggest specifying coordinates (claims 1-4) or positions (claim 13 and 14) from a result of the recited decision that decides which part of display image information corresponding to the display image the imaged image information at the imaging point of time corresponds to as required in the present claims.

Finally, nowhere does Omura et al. teach or suggest a pointing coordinate specification device to find a tentative pointing position of a pointer cursor after being moved, on the basis of the display image information, the imaged image information from the pointing apparatus, and the pointing coordinate motion vector, and specifying a pointing position of the pointer cursor after being moved, as specified pointing coordinates within a range containing the tentative pointing position, as required in claims 1-4, 13 and 14.

Because these features of independent claims 1-4, 13 and 14 are not taught or suggested by Omura et al., Omura et al. would not have rendered the features of claims 1-4, 13 and 14 obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

For at least these reasons, claims 1-7 and 9-16 are patentable over the applied reference. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is respectfully requested.

III. Rejoinder

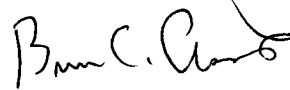
Applicant respectfully submit that because claims 1-7 and 9-16 are in condition for allowance for the reasons set forth above, claims 8 and 17-46 should be rejoined and similarly allowed. Thus, withdrawal of the Restriction Requirement and rejoinder of claims 8 and 17-46 are respectfully requested.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of claims 1-46 are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,



James A. Oliff
Registration No. 27,075

Brian C. Anscomb
Registration No. 48,641

JAO:BCA/hs

Date: September 25, 2007

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
P.O. Box 19928
Alexandria, Virginia 22320
Telephone: (703) 836-6400

<p>DEPOSIT ACCOUNT USE AUTHORIZATION Please grant any extension necessary for entry; Charge any fee due to our Deposit Account No. 15-0461</p>
--